ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFA--ETC F/G 15/5 MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS REPORT FOR FY 1982, REVISION.(U) AD-A099 284 APR 81 NL UNCLASSIFIED OF 1 END 6 -81 DTIC

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#### CHAPTER 1

#### INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Since the issuance of the FY 1982 Defense Manpower Requirements Report (DMCR) in February 1981, two new budget initiatives have been submitted to Congress. These initiatives, the FY 1981 budget supplement and the FY 1982 budget amendment, require additional manpower. This amendment to the FY 1982 DMCRR presents the manpower necessary to support the new budget initiatives.

The increases in manpower are for purposes of increasing combat readiness, capability, and sustainability. Detailed discussions of manpower usage are in the Service chapters.

#### A. Active Duty Military Manpower

Active duty military manpower is programmed to increase by 10,000 in FY 1981 and by 26,300 in FY 1982 over the budget submitted in January 1981. The distribution of these increases by Service and a comparison with the budget previously submitted is shown in the following table.

### ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1981			FY 1982		
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Change	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Change
Army	775.3	775.3	_ 1/	786.3	786.3	- <u>1</u> /
Navy	537.5	540.5	+3.0	549.7	554.7	+5.0
Marine Corps	188.1	190.6	+2.5	188.1	192.1	+4.0
Air Force	564.5	569.0	+4.5	569.5	586.8	+17.3
TOTAL	2,065.4	2,075.4	+10.0	2,093.6	2,119.9	+26.3

1/ Although the Army end strength does not change, many of the temporary duty jobs that soldiers have been doing will be taken over by civilians, thus releasing these soldiers back to their units. See the Army chapter.

#### D. Selected Reserve Manpower

Increases in reserve manpower to support the new budget initiatives occur in the Army Reserve and the Air National Guard. These changes are shown in the following table.

### SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1981			FY 1982		
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Change	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Change
Army Reserve	216.8	219.6	+2.8	236.6	242.1	+5.5
Air National Guard	98.1	98.1	-	98.3	99.1	+0.8

#### C. Civilians

The increases in civilian strength needed to support the new budget initiatives are 19,600 in FY 1981 and 30,000 in FY 1982. These increases in civilian end strength are distributed as shown in the following table.

### CIVILIANS - DIRECT AND INDIRECT HIRE (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1981			FY 1982		
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Change	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Change
Army	360.6	370.6	+10.0	359.9	381.7	+21.8
Navy	312.3	317.5	+5.2	309.3	313.0	+3.7
Air Force	240.4	243.8	+3.4	244.0	247.4	+3.4
Defense Agencies	80.9	81.9	+1.0	81.7	82.8	+1.1
TOTAL	994.3	1,013.9	+19.6	994.9	1,024.9	+30.0

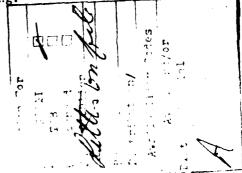
#### D. Summary of Manpower Requirements

The following tables summarizes the revised FY 1981 and FY 1982 Defense manpower programs and compares them to the FY 1980 program. The presentation is by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC).

In the February report the end year undermanning projected for active military forces was subtracted from the force structure DPPCs on a pro rata basis and displayed in a separate table. That adjustment has not been made in this table. Rather the undermanning is shown as a single minus entry. In order to compare the tables in the February report with those provided here, each February number should be increased by the figure shown in the corresponding line at the "Active Military Undermanning by DPPC" tables in the February report. See the February report for a complete explanation of this accounting technique.

# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVE MILITARY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	•	FY 1982 82 Budget
Strategic	95.5	95.5	95.4
Offensive Strategic Forces	74.2	73.9	74.5
Defensive Strategic Forces	8.6	8.4	7.4
Strategic Control and Surveillance	12.7	13.3	13.5
Tactical/Mobility	924.5	979.6	995.8
Land Forces	544.8	568.0	565.3
Tactical Air Forces	167.3	181.6	193.4
Naval Forces	175.9	192.2	198.0
Mobility Forces	36.5	37.6	39.1
Auxiliary Activities	96.8	97.2	98.5
Intelligence	32.3	31.1	31.6
Centrally Managed Communications	31.7	32.1	32.4
Research and Development	23.0	24.1	24.1
Geophysical Activities	9.8	9.9	10.0
Support Activities	617.8	622.1	628.4
Base Operating Support	305.0	303.0	302.8
Medical Support	40.0	40.9	42.0
Personnel Support	31.3	31.1	31.9
Individual Training	93.4	96.3	99.3
Force Support Training	43.5	44.1	46.1
Central Logistics	18.7	19.7	20.1
Centralized Support Activities	44.3	45.5	45.2
Management Feadquarters	38.5	39.0	38.6
Federal Agency Support	2.7	2.7	2.8
Subtotal-Force Structure Allowance	1,734.4	1,794.5	1,818.1
Undermanning	-	-23.9	-23.2
Individuals	315.6	_304.8	325.0
Transients	73.1	70.8	77.3
Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees	16.1	15.2	14.6
Students, Trainees	213.0	205.4	219.8
Cadets	13.3	13.2	13.2
Total	2,050.1	2,075.4	2,119.9



# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strengths in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	-	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic	23.6	23.8	23.3
Offensive Strategic Forces	$\frac{-3.0}{12.9}$	12.9	13.0
Defensive Strategic Forces	10.0	10.1	9.6
Strategic Control and Surveillance	0.7	0.7	0.8
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Tactical/Mobility	660.0	687.7	717.7
Land Forces	496.7	519.8	546.7
Tactical Air Forces	60.6	64.2	67.1
Naval Forces	51.0	52.3	52.4
Mobility Forces	51.7	51.3	51.5
Auxiliary Activities	20.3	19.6	19.8
Intelligence	$\frac{20.3}{5.4}$	$\frac{19.6}{6.1}$	19.8 5.8
Centrally Managed Communications	12.5	11.3	11.8
Research and Development	1.2	0.8	0.8
Geophysical Activities	1.3	1.5	1.5
Support Activities	11/ 2	122 1	125.6
Base Operating Support	$-\frac{114.2}{38.3}$	$\frac{123.1}{35.7}$	36.4
Medical Support	12.1	13.5	
Personnel Support	4.4	5.1	15.1
Individual Training			6.1
Force Support Training	38.3	42.4	39.8
	0.6	0.5	0.5
Central Logistics	4.2	5.4	5.1
Centralized Support Activities	11.3	15.9	16.7
Management Meadquarters	4.5	4.2	4.8
Federal Agency Support	0.1	0.2	0.2
Subtotal-Force Structure Allowance	818.0	854.1	886.5
Individuals	_32.8	33.6	42.2
Transients		-	
Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees	-	-	
Students, Trainees	32.8	33.6	33.2
Cadets	-		-
Mobilization Augmentees	-		9.0
Total	850.9	888.2	928.9

# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (Direct and Indirect Lire End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 198	FY 1982 2 Budget
Strategic	9.9	10.0	10.1
Offensive Strategic Forces	4.8	4.9	5.1
Defensive Strategic Forces	3.4	3.1	3.0
Strategic Control and Surveillance	1.7	1.8	1.9
Tactical/Nobility	57.0	59.7	62.5
Land Forces	22.8	23.8	25.8
Tactical Air Forces	14.4	14.9	16.0
Naval Forces	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mobility Forces	19.1	20.2	20.0
Auxiliary Activities	94.9	91.8	91.0
Intelligence	6.5	6.7	7.1
Centrally Managed Communications	10.1	11.0	10.9
Research and Development	68.2	63.9	62.8
Geophysical Activities	10.1	10.2	10.3
Support Activities	828.5	852.5	861.2
Base Operating Support	341.6	345.4	346.7
Medical Support	20.3	20.7	20.7
Personnel Support	19.8	22.0	22.8
Individual Training	21.4	21.9	21.1
Force Support Training	4.5	4.5	4.5
Central Logistics	333.7	345.3	352.2
Centralized Support Activities	52.8	56.2	56.6
Management Readquarters	34.8	36.5	36.5
Federal Agency Support	~	0.1	0.1
Total	990.3	1,013.9	1,024.9

#### CHAPTER II

#### ARMY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Introduction

#### 1. Revised Authorization Request

The Army's original and revised requests for active military, reserve military, and civilian manpower for FY 1981 and FY 1982 are shown below:

### ARMY MANPOWER REQUIREMENT (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget	
Military					
Active	775.3	775.3	786.3	786.3	
Reserve Components					
Army National Gu	ard 385.8	385.8	397.7	397.7	
Army Reserve $1/$	216.8	219.5	236.6	242.1	
Civilian	360.6	370.6	359.9	381.7	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 8.6 Individual Mobilization Augmentees in FY 1982.

#### 2. Major Force Structure Changes

There are no FY 1981 or FY 1982 force structure changes in the active reserve and civilian components in either the FY 1981 Supplement or the FY 1982 Amendment. The Army's emphasis on improving unit combat readiness requires more soldiers in units. The most immediate way to achieve improved operational readiness and sustainability is to replace soldiers diverted from their units with civilian manpower for functions which should be performed by civilians. Today, total soldier diversions are in the range of 25,000 to 28,000. Readiness also requires increases in the traditional civilian functions of depot maintenance, supply operations, procurement, and contract administration. The civilian strength request for FY 1982 will return the equivalent of a division's worth of soldiers to their units. This will improve unit cohesion, unit training and individual skill training and result in increased unit and force readiness. Likewise, increased civilian personnel in depot maintenance, supply operations, and procurement will provide repaired and maintained equipment and supplies and increase the acquisition of modern equipment, augmenting the sustainability of the force.

#### B. Changes in the Manpower Program

#### 1. Active Military Manpower

#### a. Program Changes. None

#### b. Personnel Changes

Due to a decision to hold the female content of the Army at 65,000 level pending completion of an analysis and review of higher female numbers, a minor change in active military manpower to the program discussed in the February edition of the Defense Manpower Requirements Report has been made. The Army has adjusted the non-prior service female accession program as follows:

	FY 1981		FY 1982		
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget	
NPS Females	24.6	18.9	25.6	16.5	

This adjustment will be compensated by increases in retention and/or MPS male accessions.

#### 2. Reserve Military Manpower

#### a. Program Changes

The USAR has programmed increases in end strength of 2,778 personnel in FY 1981 and 5,520 personnel in FY 1982. These increases are a result of increased production of the recruiting force and increased retention within the USAR. The increase will be applied to DPPC Categories throughout the total force. The increase is part of the intensified effort to attain a fully manned and trained wartime structure strength in USAR units of 295,800 in FY 1986. Additionally, page III-27 of the February DMRR was in error in that the 8,564 Individual Mobilization Augmentees in FY 1982 were distributed to Force Structure. They are now reflected properly as Individuals, and their numbers for FY 1980 and FY 1981 have been added for comparative purposes.

#### b. Personnel Changes

#### ENLISTED STRENGTH PLAN - USAR

	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget
Accessions				
Prior Service Non Prior Service	33,464 27,500	29,240 30,278	34,097 27,500	36,352 27,500
Programmed Losses	53,340	49,116	52,512	51,624

The strength increase for FY 1981 is a product of increased non-prior service accessions and a demonstrated reduction in the programmed losses. For FY 1982 the strength increase results from a significant increase in the prior service programmed accessions and a reduction in programmed losses.

#### 3. Civilian Manpower

#### a. Program Changes

The FY 1981 Supplement/FY 1982 Amendment civilian increases, 10,000 and 21,800, respectively, are used to offset Borrowed Military Manpower and to correct deficiencies in wholesale logistics (i.e., depot maintenance, procurement, supply and contract administration).

Specifically, the improvements by Defense Planning Programming Category are:

	Depot <u>Naintenance</u>	Procurement Supply & Contract Administration	Eorrowed Military Manpower	Additional Contract Effort (MY)
FY 1981				
Auxiliary Activities Centrally Managed Communications			80	
Support Activities Base Operations Combat Installations Support Installations Medical Support			5,898 401 81	
Central Logistics Supply Operations Maintenance Operations	2,000	1,500	40	
			Net F	Y 1981 10,000
FY 1982 Tactical/Mobility Land Forces				
Division Forces			100	
Auxiliary Activities Centrally Managed Communications			125	
Support Activities				
Base Operations Combat Installation Support Installation Medical Support Individual Training Central Logistics			15,175 3,511 714 1,000	-2,330 -1,374 -285 -411
Supply Operations Naintenance Operations	3,000	2,000	475 100	

#### 4. Contracting in Commercial Industrial Type Activities (CITA)

As part of a general reassessment of the adequacy of the Defense manpower program, the preparation of the supplement/amendment included an examination of the program for reviewing in-house versus contract operation in commercial type activities. The revised Army program is shown below:

	Cost Studies Scheduled for Completion During		Functions Programmed to Change from In-Pouse to Contract Operation Furi	
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1982
Manpower Involved				
Military	691	$1,900^{-1}$	<u>/</u> <u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
Civilian	3,700	$8,400^{-1}$	· 2,015	6,504

- 1/ These numbers are based on studies already announced to the Congress.
  Additional FY 1982 studies will be announced later this year which will substantially increase the number of positions under review. The number programmed cut of the budget represents an anticipation that about 50% of the cost studies will result in decisions to remain in-house.
- 2/ All military spaces will be converted to DoD civilian or contract.
- C. Army Manpower Requirements by Defense Planning Frogramming Categories (DPPC)

The following tables display the actual Army manpower distribution for FY 1980 and manpower requirements for FY 1981 and FY 1982. A table is included for each manpower component regardless of whether the strengths have changed since the February report.

In the February report, the end year undermanning projected for active military forces was subtracted from the force structure DFPC's on a pro rata basis and displayed in a separate table. That adjustment has not been made in this table; rather, the undermanning is shown as a single minus entry. See the February report for a complete explanation of this accounting technique.

# ACTIVE ARMY MILITARY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces	0.4	0.4	0.4
Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tactical/Mobility Land Forces	462.1	479.4 479.2	475.6 475.4
Division Forces	(423.4)	(439.8)	(438.1)
Theater Forces	(38.5)	(39.4)	(37.3)
Mobility Forces	0.2	0.2	0.2
Auxiliary Activities	<u>24.7</u> 8.5	<u>24.3</u> 8.2	$\frac{24.5}{8.2}$
Intelligence			
Centrally Managed Communications	10.4	9.8	9.8
Research and Development	5.8	6.2	6.2
Geophysical Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Support Activities	172.4	171.2	174.3
Base Operating Support	$\frac{172.4}{63.1}$	59.9	60.0
Medical Support	17.0	16.8	17.4
Personnel Support	13.2	12.4	13.1
Individual Training	40.0	40.4	41.7
Force Support Training	2.3	2.6	2.9
Central Logistics	6.8	7.6	7.9
Centralized Support Activities	20.2	21.8	21.8
Management Headquarters	9.6	9.6	9.6
Federal Agency Support	0.1	0.1	0.1
Subtotal-Force Structure	659.6	675.4	674.8
Undermanning		-10.1	-9.7
Individuals	117.0	$\frac{110.1}{23.4}$	$-\frac{121.2}{27.2}$
Transients	23.3		
Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees	7.7	7.5	7.3
Students, Trainees	81.6	74.9	82.4
Cadets	4.4	4.3	4.3
Total	776.5	775.3	786.3

# ARMY SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (ARNG) (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
	Actual	FY 1982	Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance	 - - -	- - -	
Tactical/Mobility Land Forces Division Forces Theater Forces Mobility Forces	322.6	336.0	346.0
	322.6	336.0	346.0
	(310.2)	(323.1)	(332.7)
	(12.4)	(12.9)	(13.3)
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Managed Communications Research and Development Geophysical Activities	-	-	<u>-</u>
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Support Activities  Base Operating Support  Medical Support  Personnel Support  Individual Training  Force Support Training  Central Legistics  Centralized Support Activities  Management Headquarters  Federal Agency Support	27.4 17.3 0.2 1.8 3.7 - 4.4	32.3 18.0 0.2 1.9 3.8 - 8.3 *	- 34.2 18.5 0.2 2.1 3.9 - - 9.3 *
Individuals Transients Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees Students, Trainees Cadets	350.0	368.3	380.1
	16.6	17.5	17.5
	-	-	-
	16.6	17.5	17.5
Tctal	366.6	385.8	397.7

<sup>\*</sup> Fewer than 50 spaces.

## ARMY SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (USAR) (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces	0.2	0.2	0.2
Strategic Control and Surveillance  Tactical/Mobility Land Forces Division Forces Theater Forces Mobility Forces	151.6 150.6 (135.7) (14.9) 1.0	159.1 158.1 (142.4) (15.7)	175.1 174.1 (156.3) (17.8)
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Managed Communications Research and Development Ceophysical Activities	0.3	0.3 0.3 - -	0.3
Support Activities  Base Operating Support  Medical Support  Fersonnel Support  Individual Training  Central Logistics  Centralized Support Activities  Management Headquarters  Federal Agency Support  Force Support Training	-47.0 3.1 6.6 1.5 33.2 - 2.5 0.1	52.1 3.3 6.7 1.6 37.3 - 3.1 0.1	50.4 3.5 7.4 1.7 34.7 - 2.8 0.1 0.2
Subtotal-Force Structure	199.1	211.6	226.0
Individuals Transients Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees Students, Trainees Cadets Individual Mobilization Augmentees	7.5	7.9 7.9 (6.8)*	7.5 - 8.6**
Total	206.6	219.5	242.2

<sup>\*</sup> Nen-Add

<sup>\*\*</sup> Included in authorization request for the first time in TY 1982.

# ARMY CIVILIAN MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (Direct and Indirect Hire End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces	0.1	0.1	0.1
Defensive Strategic Forces	*	*	*
Strategic Control and Surveillance	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tactical/Mobility	$\frac{24.1}{22.8}$	25.1	27.2
Land Forces		23.8	25.8
Division Forces	(21.6)	(22.6)	(24.4)
Theater Forces	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.4)
Mobility Forces	1.3	1.3	1.4
Auxiliary Activities	30.9	26.5	26.0
Intelligence	1.6	1.5	1.5
Centrally Managed Communications	4.3	4.5	4.5
Research and Development	25.0	20.6	20.0
Geophysical Activities	-	-	-
Support Activities	305.4	318.9	328.4
Base Operating Support	154.2	160.5	167.6
Medical Support	13.7	13.7	14.0
Personnel Support	7.2	8.0	8.3
Individual Training	12.4	12.5	11.9
Force Support Training	1.1	1.1	1.2
Central Logistics	74.3	78.5	80.8
Centralized Support Activities	29.2	30.3	30.4
Management Headquarters	13.3	14.1	14.1
Federal Agency Support	-	0.1	0.1
Total	360.5	370.6	381.7

<sup>\*</sup> Fewer than 50 spaces.

#### CHAPTER III

#### NAVY HANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Introduction

#### 1. Revised Authorization Request

The Navy original and revised requests for active military, reserve military, and civilian manpower for FY 1981 and FY 1982 are shown below:

## NAVY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1981	FY 1982	2
	Original Revis Budget Budg		
Military			
Active	537.5 540.	.5 549.7 5	554.7
Reserve Component	87.4 <sup>1</sup> / 87.	.4 87.6 $\frac{2}{}$	87.6
Civilian	292.9 297.	.9 289.9 2	293.5

- 1/ Includes 87,100 selected reservists, 208 full-time active duty reserve officers under Section 265, and 108 reservists on contract under the 500 SELRES recall program.
- 2/ Includes 87,000 selected reservists, 208 full-time active duty reserve officers under Section 265, and 351 reservists in the individual mobilization augmentee program.

#### 2. Major Force Structure Changes

The number of ships in the Navy's operating force changes in FY 1982 from 559, as reported, to 562 ships. The size of the active fleet increases to 493 ships from the 487 previously reported. Two ammunition ships are being restored from the reserve fleet, two diesel submarines and an oiler are being extended in active status, and one amphibious cargo ship previously scheduled for transfer in FY 1981 to the reserve fleet is being extended in active status through FY 1982. The size of the reserve fleet decreases by these three ships to 42 ships in FY 1982. The civilian manned ships of the Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force remain at 27.

#### E. Changes in the Manpower Program

#### 1. Active Military Manpower

a. <u>Program Changes</u>. The FY 1981 Supplement and FY 1982 Amendment increase military end strength by 3,000 and 5,000, respectively. Improvements in fleet manning account for approximately 2,100 of the FY 1981 increase; the first increment of the pre-commissioning crew for the battleship NEW JERSEY is included. Increases to Naval Support Facility Diego Garcia (170), Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activities (SIMAs) (325), intelligence analysis (30), NDF support (40), recruiters (170), and miscellaneous personnel support (200) account for the remainder of the FY 1981 increase.

The FY 1982 increase of 5,000 military end strength includes 800 for restoral of undergraduate helicopter pilot training, 200 to increase the pilot training rate, and a fleet manning increase of 3,400 (including the full crew for NEW JERSEY and a pre-commissioning crew for CRISKANY). Increases to SIMAs (300), intelligence analysts and National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) (100), and miscellaneous personnel support (200) account for the remainder.

#### b. Personnel Changes

#### ENLISTED STRENGTH PLAN

		FY 1981		F	Y 1982
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised
		Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
Accessions					
PS		9,605	11,008	9,701	11,307
NPS		94,625	93,440	88,747	89,133
1	Male	84,990	83,862	77,665	78,051
	(HSDG)	(61,193)	(60,381)	(55,919)	(56,197)
]	Female	9,635	9,578	11,082	11,082
	(HSDG)	(8,672)	(8,620)	(9,974)	(9,974)
<u>Ketention</u>	1_/				
First	Term	24,861	25,040	20,571	20,571
Caree	r	23,754	24,856	21,512	21,512

<sup>1/</sup> Totals do not include USNR, or continuous service reenlistments.

Navy FY 1981 and 1982 accession goal policy requires that 40 percent of Mavy Mon-prior Service Males be in Mental Group I-IIIU and that no more than 13 percent be in Mental Group IV, all of whom must be High School Diploma Graduates (HSDG). Revisions to the absolute numbers of HSDGs in FY 1981 and FY 1982 reflect changes in total accessions. Changes in retention in FY 1981 are attributable to the availability of actual data in preparing the FY 1981 Revised Plan, which reflected for the most part increases in career reenlistments.

#### 2. Reserve Military Manpower

- a. Program Changes. None
- b. Personnel Changes. None

#### 3. Civilian Manpower

a. <u>Program Changes</u>. The Department of the Navy's revised budget reflects the following civil(an manpower levels for FY 1981 and FY 1982:

	FY 1981	FY 1982
End Strength	297,903	293,472

The end strength request reflects increases of 5,051 in FY 1981 and 3,609 in FY 1982 from the January budget submission. These additions are primarily in support of readiness-related work load in Navy Shipyards and Naval Air Rework Facilities to reduce maintenance backlogs. The expected full-time equivalents related to the end strengths shown above are 299,467 and 301,910.

The end strength decrease from FY 1981 to FY 1982 does not represent a programmatic reduction but rather reflects the projected conversion of civilian positions to contractor performance under OMB Circular A-76 procedures. Other significant decreases are 1,769 in aircraft maintenance due to the phasing of FY 1982 work load and a decrease of 309 in Military Sealift Command ship manning requirements. Major increases are 5,317 in ship maintenance, 383 in medical and quality of life programs, 359 in ordnance work load, and 403 in fleet operating bases and ship repair facilities. Net other changes are 634.

#### 4. Contracting in Commercial Industrial Type Activities (CITA)

a. <u>CITA Impact</u>. The FY 1981 President's Budget assumed conversion of 5,971 civilian positions by the end of FY 1981. Because of delays in completing costs studies, the FY 1981 column of the current FY 1982 budget reflects restoration of 3,840 of these positions.

In order to facilitate the CITA review process, the Department of the Navy is requesting an additional 300 CITA administrative support personnel in the Supplement/Amendment.

The supplement/amendment included a revised schedule for reveiwing in-house versus contract operation in commercial industrial type activities. The revised Navy program is shown below:

	Cost Studies Scheduled for Completion During		Functions Programmed Change from In-house Contract (peration Iur	
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1982
Number of Functions	148	569 <sup>1</sup> /	89	340
Estimated Manpower				
Involved	500	1 200 1/	$\frac{2}{2}$ /	2/
Military Civilian	500 3,700	$\frac{1,300}{5,200} \frac{\frac{1}{1}}{1}$	2,782	7,530

- These numbers are based on studies already announced to the Congress.

  Additional FY 1982 studies will be announced later this year which will substantially increase the number of positions under review. The number programmed out of the budget represents an anticipation that about 50% of the cost studies will result in decisions to remain in-house.
- $\pm$ / All military spaces will be converted to DoD civilian or contract.

#### C. Manpower Ecquirements by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC)

The following tables display the actual Navy manpower distribution for FY 1986 and manpower requirements for FY 1981 and FY 1982. A table is included for each manpower component regardless of whether the strengths have changed since the lebruary report.

In the February report the end year undermanning projected for active military forces was subtracted from the force structure DPFC's on a pro-rata basis and displayed in a separate table. That adjustment has not been made in this table, rather the undermanning is shown as a single minus entry. See the February report for a complete explanation of this accounting technique.

# NAVY ACTIVE MILITARY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic	$-\frac{21.0}{19.6}$	$\frac{19.0}{17.5}$	$\frac{19.1}{17.4}$
Offensive Strategic Forces	19.6	17.5	17.4
Defensive Strategic Forces	- 1.4	- 1.5	1.7
Strategic Control and Surveillance	1.4	1.5	1.7
Tactical/Mobility	237.3	258.1	<u>268.3</u> 3.3
Land Forces	2.6	3.2	
Tactical Air Forces	59.0	62.9	67.3
Naval Forces	175.3	191.6	197.4
Mobility Forces	0.3	0.3	0.4
Auxiliary Activities	20.6	22.6	23.2
Intelligence	6.8	7.8	8.0
Centrally Managed Communications	6.2	6.9	7.1
Research and Development	5.8	6.1	6.2
Geophysical Activities	1.8	1.9	1.9
Support Activities	147.2	148.5	150.6
Base Operating Support	66.0	65.5	66.5
Medical Support	10.6	10.1	10.3
Personnel Support	7.6	7.7	7.8
Individual Training	26.4	28.3	28.2
Force Support Training	13.6	13.3	14.1
Central Logistics	6.8	6.7	6.8
Centralized Support Activities	6.6	7.1	7.1
Management Peadquarters	8.4	8.7	8.8
Federal Agency Support	1.1	1.0	1.1
Subtotal-Force Structure	426.1	448.1	461.2
Undermanning		-12.2	-12.1
Individuals	101.1	104.5 25.7	105.6
Transients	25.8		26.2
Patients, Prisoners, and Foldees	5.9	5.7	5.3
Students, Trainees	64.9	68.5	<b>69.</b> 5
Cadets	4.5	4.5	4.5
<u>lotal</u>	527.2	540.5	554.7

## NAVAL SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tactical/Mobility Land Forces Tactical Air Forces Naval Forces Mobility Forces	56.2 1.4 2.8 51.0 0.9	59.8 1.9 4.5 52.3 1.0	60.0 1.9 4.5 52.4 1.2
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Managed Communications Research and Development Geophysical Activities	6.5 3.9 1.9 0.5 0.2	5.1 4.3 0.4 0.1 0.3	4.7 3.9 0.4 0.1 0.3
Support Activities  Base Operating Support  Medical Support  Personnel Support  Individual Training  Force Support Training  Central Logistics  Centralized Support Activities  Management Headquarters  Federal Agency Support	23.0 10.0 2.6 0.4 0.6 3.7 1.6 3.3	20.9 6.2 3.6 0.8 0.5 0.5 4.9 1.4 3.0	21.0 6.1 4.2 0.8 0.5 0.5 4.6 1.1 3.1
Individuals  Transients Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees Students, Trainees Cadets Mobilization Augmentees	86.1 0.9 - 0.9	86.2 0.9	86.1 1.3 0.9 0.4
Total	87.0	87.1	87.4 2/

<sup>\*</sup> Tewer than 50.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Does not include 108 reservists on contract under the 500 STLRFS recall program and 208 full-time active duty reserve officers under Section 265.

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include 208 full-time active duty reserve officers under Section 265.

## NAVY CIVILIAN MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (Direct and Indirect Hire End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic	$\frac{1.2}{1.1}$	$-\frac{1.6}{1.4}$	1.6
Offensive Strategic Forces	1.1	1.4	1.4
Defensive Strategic Forces	-	-	-
Strategic Control and Surveillance	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tactical/Mobility	6.2	7.0	6.7
Land Forces	•	-	~
Tactical Air Forces	0.3	0.3	0.3
Maval Forces	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mobility Forces	5.2	6.0	5.7
Auxiliary Activities	$\frac{32.7}{1.0}$	$\frac{32.8}{1.1}$	32.2
Intelligence	$\frac{1.0}{1.0}$	1.1	$\frac{32.2}{1.2}$
Centrally Managed Communications	1.4	1.5	1.5
Ecsearch and Development	29.2	29.1	28.5
Geophysical Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1
Support Activities	249.1	256.5	$\frac{252.9}{69.7}$
Base Operating Support	73.9	75.1	69.7
Medical Support	3.5	3.6	3.4
Personnel Support	1.2	1.3	1.3
Individual Training	3.2	<b>3.</b> 3	3.2
Force Support Training	1.6	1.6	1.6
Central Logistics	149.4	154.4	156.4
Centralized Support Activities	0.3	8.4	8.5
Management Fradquarters	8.3	3.3	8.8
Federal Agency Support	*	*	*
Total	289.2	297.9	293.5

<sup>\*</sup> Fewer than 50.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### MARINE CORPS MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Introduction

#### 1. Revised Authorization Request

The Marine Corps' original and revised requests for active military, reserve military, and civilian manpower for FY 1981 and FY 1982 are shown below:

### MARINE CORPS MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget
Military				
Active	188.1	190.6	188.1	192.1
Reserve Component	36.7	36.7	38.5	38.5
Civilian	19.5	19.6	19.5	19.5

#### 2. Major Force Structure Changes

The revised manpower request shown above does not represent a significant growth in structure, but rather increased manning of existing units within that structure. These increases will permit manning of certain air defense and combat service support units which are currently unmanned, as well as support additional capabilities within the reserve force. Pecause the end strength increases reflect improved retention, the higher manning levels represent trained and experienced personnel and thus result in a more capable force.

#### I. Changes in the Manpower Program

#### 1. Active Military Manpower

#### a. Program Changes

The revised authorization request raises Tactical/Mobility Forces by 3,300 in FY 1981 and 3,900 in FY 1982 to 113,700 and 114,600, respectively. Although the relationship between years remains the same as in the original request, the revised authorization request allows acceleration of planned irprovements within the Land and Tactical Air Forces DPPCs. Specific improvements are: increased active duty support to the reserve structure (primarily in the force service support group (FSSG), division, and AH-LJ and CV-10 aviation units); enlisted manning of a standing marine amphibious unit (MAU)

headquarters; the reactivation of medical battalion units within the FSSGs; and activation of forward anti-air defense batteries. The increase of 100 in Auxiliary Activities reflects minor personnel increases within the Research and Development Activities DPPC. The increase of 500 within the Individual Training DPPC of Support Activities in FY 1982 is caused by increased training instructor requirements in specialized skills associated with larger training loads. The increased training requirements are for additional female Marine Prill Instructors to meet higher female Marine accessions and the augmentation of the Staff Noncommissioned Officer Academy to allow implementation of a non-resident course presentation team. The increased numbers (600 in FY 1981 and 800 in FY 1982) within the Students, Trainees DPPC support the higher end strength.

#### b. Personnel Changes

The changes in the enlisted strength plans required to support the end strength increases are shown below:

#### ENLISTED STRENGTH PLAN

	FY 1981		FY	1982
	Original Eudget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget
Accessions				
PS	2,200	2,100*	2,200	2,100*
NPS	40,384	40,384	39,984	39,984
Male	38,100	38,100	37,000	37,000
(HSDG)	(28,575)	(28,575)	(27,750)	(27,750)
Female	2,284	2,284	2,984	2,984
(HSDG)	(2,284)	(2,284)	(2,984)	(2,984)
Retention				
First Term	6,006	5,400	5,440	5,640
Career	6,914	8,460	8,160	8,460

<sup>\*</sup> The reduction of 100 reflects counting continuous reenlistments (f.e., 2 to 90 days) as reenlistments without broken service rather than as PS enlistments, as was previously done.

The Marine Corps continues to be committed to a goal of 75 percent high school graduate non-prior service accessions for FY 1981 and FY 1982. The strength increases within the active force are a result of increased retention.

#### 2. Reserve Military Manpower

#### a. Program Changes

The overall reserve military manpower requirements remain unchanged. Although some minor changes were made between DPPCs, they are not significant enough to change the DPPC listing submitted in the 15 February 1981 DMRR.

#### b. Personnel Changes. None.

#### 3. <u>Civilian Manpower</u>

#### a. Program Changes

There are minor changes within the Base Operating Support and Centralized Support Activities DPPCs. Within the Base Operating Support DPPC the revised authorization raises the DPPC total from 14,400 to 14,600. This is caused by a net increase of 109 personnel resulting from the delay, for one year, of certain conversions of Civil Service to contracted positions. An increase of 41 positions within the Central Support Activities DPPC reflects administrative support for the Marine Corps Reserve.

#### 4. Contracting in Commercial Industrial Type Activities (CITA)

The Marine Corps CITA program is presented below.

		Scheduled for ion During FY 1982	Change fr	Programmed to om In-house to peration <u>During</u> <u>FY 1982</u>
Number of Functions	6	33 <u>1</u> /	2	19
Estimated Manpower Involved				
Military	40	70 <u>1</u> /	<u>2</u> ./	2/
Civilian	300	360 <u>1</u> /	315	382

- 1/ These numbers are based on studies already announced to the Congress. Additional FY 1982 studies will be announced later this year which will substantially increase the number of positions under review. The number programmed out of the budget represents an anticipation that about 50% of the cost studies will result in decisions to remain in-house.
- 2/ All military spaces will be converted to DoD civilian or contract.

### C. Marine Corps Manpower Requirements by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC)

The following tables display the actual Marine Corps manpower distribution for FY 1980 and manpower requirements for FY 1981 and FY 1982. A table is included for each manpower component regardless of whether the strengths have changed since the February report.

In the February report the end year undermanning projected for active military forces was subtracted from the force structure DPPCs on a pro rata basis and displayed in a separate table. That adjustment has not been made in this table, rather the undermanning is shown as a single minus entry. See the February report for a complete explanation of this accounting technique.

# MARINE CORPS ACTIVE MILITARY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
	Actual	FY 1982	Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance	*	*	*
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	*	*	*
Tactical/Mobility Land Forces Tactical Air Forces Naval Forces Mobility Forces	106.2	113.7	114.6
	80.3	85.6	86.6
	25.4	27.4	27.3
	0.6	0.6	0.6
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Managed Communications Research and Development Activities Geophysical Activities	1.6	1.7	1.7
	0.7	0.7	0.7
	*	*	*
	0.8	0.9	0.9
Support Activities  Base Operating Support  Medical Support  Personnel Support  Individual Training  Force Support Training  Central Logistics  Centralized Support Activities  Management Headquarters  Federal Agency Support	43.6 21.4 4.7 7.7 3.2 0.8 2.4 2.2 1.2	42.5 20.5 - 4.6 7.6 3.0 0.8 2.4 2.3 1.3	43.3 20.8 - 4.6 8.2 2.9 0.8 2.4 2.3 1.3
Subtotal-Force Structure	151.4	157.9	159.6
Individuals  Transients Patients, Prisoners, and Feldees Students, Trainees Cadets	37.0 8.1 1.7 27.1	-1.6  -34.3  -7.7  1.4  25.1	-1.4 -33.9 7.7 1.4 24.8
Tetal	188.5	190.6	192.1

<sup>\*</sup> Fever than 50 spaces.

# MARINE CORPS SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 2 Eudget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance	<del></del> -	<u></u> -	
Land Forces Tactical Air Forces Naval Forces Mebility Forces	31.1 22.1 9.0 -	32.8 23.8 9.0	34.0 24.6 9.4
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Managed Communications Research and Development Activities Ceophysical Activities		~	
Support Activities  Base Operating Support Medical Support Personnel Support Individual Training Force Support Training Central Logistics Centralized Support Activities Management Beadquarters Federal Agency Support	0.1 - - - - 0.1	0.1 - - - - 0.1	0.9 - 0.8 - - 0.1
Individuals Transients Fatients, Prisoners, and Holdees Students, Trainees Cadets	31.1 4.3 - 4.2	32.9 3.6 - 3.6	34.9 3.6 - 3.6
Total	35.4	36.7	38.5

# MARINE CORPS CIVILIAN MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (Direct and Indirect Hire End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance			
Tactical/Mobility Land Forces Tactical Air Forces Naval Forces Mobility Forces			
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Yanaged Communications Research and Development Activities Geophysical Activities			
Support Activities  Base Operating Support Medical Support Personnel Support Individual Training Force Support Training Central Logistics Centralized Support Activities Management Meadquarters Federal Agency Support	19.5 14.6 0.2 0.2  2.7 1.3 0.6	19.6 14.6 - 0.2 0.2 * 2.7 1.3 0.6	19.5 14.4 0.2 0.2 * 2.7 1.4 0.6
Total	19.5	19.6	19.5

<sup>\*</sup> Less than 50.

#### CHAPTER V

#### AIR FORCE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Introduction

#### 1. Revised Authorization Request

The Air Force revised requests for active military, reserve military, and civilian manpower for FY 1981 and FY 1982 are shown below.

### AIR FORCE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget
Military				
Active	564.5	569.0	569.5	586.8
Reserve Components				
ANGUS	98.1	98.1	98.3	99.1
USAFR	60.8	60.8	64.0	64.0
Civilian	240.4	243.8	244.0	247.4

#### 2. Major Force Structure Changes

The military and civilian increases are required to maintain a halanced manpower program which supports additional weapon systems and increased readiness of the existing force structure in terms of increased surge capability, expanded training, and improved manning in field units. The increases are also necessary to enable the Air Force to support logistics requirements generated by additional flying hours programmed in FY 1982.

#### B. Changes in the Manpower Program

#### 1. Active Military Manpower

#### a. Program Changes

(1) The FY 1981 Supplement contains an additional 4,500 military spaces, primarily to increase the percentage manning of our field units. The Air Force is zeroing out its previous estimate of and year force undermanning (-3,000) contained in the FY 1981 President's Budge. This action has been facilitated by recent pay initiatives and other career inducements which increased retention rates and improved control over the scheduling of personnel accessions.

Manning of field units will also be increased by partially funding the shortage of transient manpower (+500) during permanent change of station moves. When transient pipeline spaces are not sufficient to cover personnel in transient status, the differential is automatically accommodated by an equal undermanning in field units. The combination of these actions will improve manning by 3,500. The remaining 1,000 spaces will be used primarily to support a secret program in the Tactical Air Command. As an added benefit, the higher end strength in FY 1981 will provide a more balanced recruiting and training program over the FY 1981 and FY 1982 time period.

- (2) The Air Force is increasing 17,300 spaces in FY 1982:
- (a) The Air Force is improving readiness in the Strategic Offensive forces by expanding support for new systems being installed in most of its F-52 bombers the new Tail Warning System and the Offensive Avionics System. These increases (+300) are more than offset by reductions in the Strategic Defensive forces associated with the deactivation of an interceptor squadron and economies realized from implementation of the Joint Surveillance System.
- (b) Tactical Forces are being increased 7,500 spaces to support two AWACS aircraft, four KC-10 tanker-cargo aircraft, and initial increments for TR-1 squadrons, as well as EF-111s, Compass Call, and other tactical fighter force structure increases. In addition, aircraft maintenance manpower is being expanded to achieve required wartime sortie rates. This manpower supports independent F-4, F-111, F-15, F-16, and A-10 flightline maintenance units under the new Combat Oriented Maintenance Organization (COMO) concept. This manpower intensive decentralized flight line maintenance organization increases survivability, gives more flexibility in employment options, and enables higher sortie rates under surge scenarios. This manpower will also be used in peacetime to enhance combat aircrew capability and readiness by producing more training sorties.
- (c) Mobility Forces are being increased to support the expanded aerial port requirements driven primarily by the increased cargo handling capability of the stretched C-141 aircraft. Also, strategic airdrop capability is being expanded to support a brigade size force in lieu of the current battalion size capability.
- (d) The total military manpower for support activities increases only 300 spaces in FY 1982. However, internally there are significant increases in individual training to provide instructors for higher personnel accession levels, expanded course lengths, field training for new weapon systems, and increased undergraduate flying training production (+1,200). Medical manpower is also increased by 1,600 spaces to provide a more effective health care alternative to CHAMPUS. In addition, increased BCS is required to support the higher end strength. These additions are largely offset by a conversion of non-military-essential positions to civilian (-3,800) and reductions due to programmed efficiencies in management and operational headquarters (-1,000).

(e) As a follow on to the FY 1981 initiatives to improve force manning, the Air Force is fully funding the transient account in FY 1982, including the additional manpower required for the larger move program due to higher end strength and increased personnel accessions (+2,200 spaces). Also, shortages are being funded in the student accounts throughout the Air Force. Shortages in student pipeline spaces have the same effect as shortages in the transient account — when there are more personnel in student status than there are student manpower authorizations, the differential manifests itself in field unit undermanning. Student spaces (1,500) are added to support student shortages in flying training units at four major commands and an additional 1,500 spaces are added to reduce shortages in technical training in the Air Training Command. Lastly, the student account was increased by 3,400 spaces to support programmatic changes associated with higher personnel accession levels and increased graduates from flying training units.

#### b. Personnel Changes

	FY 1	.981	FY	1982
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget
Accessions				
Prior Service	5,000	4,000	5,900	5,900
Non Prior Service	77,200	77,200	73,800	80,800

The increase in accessions in FY 1982 is due to increases in end strength. Increased retention has been included in the determination of the new recruiting requirements.

#### 2. Reserve Military Manpower

#### a. Program Changes

The Air National Guard increases by 800 spaces in FY 1982, primarily as the result of the continued modernization and expansion of its tactical fighter forces and improved manning levels within its units. The Air National Guard provides a significant contribution to the capability of the Air Force.

#### b. Personnel Changes. None.

#### 3. Civilian Manpower

#### a. Program Changes

(1) The Air Force requests an additional 3,400 in end strength in FY 1981 to improve the utilization and efficiency in its depots (+2,000) and to provide civilian manpower to perform existing workloads (+1,400). The Air Force is dedicated to operating its depot maintenance plants at the maximum efficiency, and the programmed depot maintenance increases will permit improving utilization of these modern plants from their current capability of less than 80 percent to close to 90 percent. The in-house depot maintenance capability also provides the Air Force with the baseline necessary to ensure

the ability to expand operations to meet wartime work load requirements. The increases in both FY 1981 and FY 1982 will improve this baseline surge capability and thus directly improve readiness.

(2) The request for FY 1982 is for an additional 3,519 in end strength over the FY 1981 Supplement. The Air Force needs these civilians to support logistics requirements generated by the additional flying hours programmed in FY 1982. The in-house capability of Air Force depots will continue to be improved by an additional 3,300 spaces. Modernization and force structure adjustments in the Air Reserve Forces require increased support, predominantly in aircraft maintenance (+1,000). The Air Reserve Forces military technicians -members of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve who serve in their units on a full-time basis as civilians in peacetime and become active duty rilitary members upon mobilization -- are included in the civilian end strength, account for the major portion of the increase, and provide a direct contribution to Air Force readiness. Also, the Air Force has conducted a review of positions for military essentiality and has programmed non-military-essential positions for conversion to civilian positions (+3,800) in IY 1982. Increased civilian personnel (+1,300) to support increased work load in various functions covered by management engineering manpower standards, and various other small increases (+419) are also required. These increases are partially offset by planned potential conversions from in-house to contract performance of commercial industrial type activities (-5,800), pending completion of cost comparison studies, and efficiencies and economies in management and operational headquarters (-500). The civilian increases requested in FY 1982 are necessary to enable the Air Force to support programs essential to the maintenance of readiness and the performance of its mission.

#### 4. Contracting in Commercial Industrial Type Activities (CITA)

As part of a general reassessment of the adequacy of the Defense manpower program, the preparation of the supplement/amendment included an examination of the program for reviewing in-house versus contract operation in commercial industrial type activities. The revised Air Force program is shown below:

#### REVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR COMPETION DURING

	Cost Studies Completio	Scheduled for on During	•	cogrammed to In-Pouse to ration Euring
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1982
Manpower Involved				
Military	700	800 1/	<u>2</u> /	2/
Civilian	3,700	$1,600 \frac{1}{}$	2,100	4,900

- 1/ These numbers are based on studies already announced to the Congress.
  Additional FY 1982 studies will be announced later this year which will substantially increase the number of positions under review. The number programmed out of the budget represents an anticipation that about 50% of the cost studies will result in decisions to remain in-house.
- 2/ All military spaces will be converted to DoD civilian or contract.

### C. Air Force Manpower Requirements by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC)

The following tables display the actual Air Force manpower distribution for FY 1980 and manpower requirements for FY 1981 and FY 1982. A table is included for each manpower component regardless of whether the strengths have changed since the February report.

In the February report the end year undermanning projected for active military forces was subtracted from the force structure DPPC's on a pro rata basis and displayed in a separate table. That adjustment has not been made in this table, rather the undermanning is shown as a single minus entry. See the February report for a complete explanation of this accounting technique.

AIR FORCE ACTIVE MILITARY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1983	FY 1982 2 Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces	74.1 54.6	76.1 56.4	75.9 57.1
Defensive Strategic Forces	8.6	8.4	7.4
Strategic Control and Surveillance	10.9	11.4	11.4
Tactical/Mobility	118.9	128.4	137.3
Land Forces	-	-	-
Tactical Air Forces	82.9	91.3	98.8
Naval Forces	36.0	37.1	38.5
Mobility Forces	30.0	37.1	36.5
Auxiliary Activities	49.9	$\frac{48.6}{14.4}$	49.1
Intelligence	16.3		
Centrally Managed Communications	15.1	15.4	15.5
Research and Development	10.6	10.9	10.8
Geophysical Activities	7.9	7.9	8.0
Support Activities	254.6	259.9	260.2
Base Operating Support	154.5	157.1	155.5
Medical Support	12.4	14.0	14.3
Personnel Support	5.8	6.2	6.4
Individual Training	19.3	20.0	21.2
Force Support Training	24.4	25.2	26.2
Central Logistics	4.3	4.6	4.6
Centralized Support Activities	15.1	14.2	13.9
Management Headquarters	18.3	18.4	17.9
Federal Agency Support	0.3	0.3	0.3
Subtotal-Force Structure	497.3	513.1	522.5
Undermanning			
Individuals	60.5	55.9	64.3
Transients	15.9	14.0	16.2
Patients, Frisoners, and Holdees	0.8	0.6	0.6
Students, Trainees	39.4	36.9	43.1
Cadets	4.4	4.4	4.4
Total	558.0	569.0	586.8

AIR FORCE SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (ARGUS) (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual		TY 1982 Fudget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance	21.1 10.6 9.7 0.7	20.9 10.4 9.8 0.7	$\begin{array}{r} -20.5 \\ \hline 10.5 \\ 9.3 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$
Tactical/Mobility Land Forces Tactical Air Forces Naval Forces Mobility Forces	59.1 42.2 17.0	43.7 16.5	61.2 44.4 16.8
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Managed Communications Research and Development Coophysical Activities	10.6 	10.9	11.8
Support Activities  Base Operating Support  Medical Support  Personnel Support  Individual Training  Force Support Training  Central Logistics  Centralized Support Activities  Management Headquarters  Federal Agency Support	2.6 0.4 - 0.4 - 1.6 0.1	3.1 0.5 0.5 1.9 0.1	$-\frac{3.1}{0.5}$ 0.5  - 2.0 0.1
Individuals Transients Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees Students, Trainces Cadets	93.8 2.5 - 2.5	95.6 2.4 - 2.4	<u>96.7</u> <u>2.4</u> 2.4
Total	96.3	98.1	99.1

# AIR FORCE SELECTED RESERVE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (USAFR) (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 1982	FY 1982 Budget
Strategic	1.9	$\frac{2.3}{2.1}$	$\frac{2.2}{2.1}$
Offensive Strategic Forces	1.9	$\frac{}{2.1}$	
Defensive Strategic Forces	0.1	0.1	0.1
Strategic Control and Surveillance	-	-	-
Tactical/Mobility	39.4	39.8	41.2
Land Forces	_	_	_
Tactical Air Forces	6.6	7.0	8.8
Naval Forces	_	-	-
Mobility Forces	32.8	32.8	32.4
Auxiliary Activities	$\frac{2.5}{1.2}$	$-\frac{2.8}{1.5}$	$\frac{3.0}{1.6}$
Intelligence	1.2	1.5	
Centrally Managed Communications	_	-	0.1
Research and Development	0.7	0.7	0.7
Geophysical Activitics	C.7	0.7	0.7
Support Activities	$-\frac{14.1}{7.5}$	$-\frac{14.6}{7.7}$	$\frac{16.2}{7.8}$
Base Operating Support			
Medical Support	2.7	3.0	3.4
Personnel Support	0.3	0.3	0.3
Individual Training	1.0	0.8	1.8
Force Support Training	-	_	_
Central Legistics	0.5	0.5	0.5
Centralized Support Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1
Management Foadquarters	1.0	1.0	1.1
Federal Agency Support	0.1	0.2	0
Subtotal-Force Structure	57.9	59.5	62.7
Individuals	1.0	1.3	1.3
Transients	- -	<del>-</del>	-
Patients, Prisoners, and Holdees	-		-
Students, Trainees	1.0	1.3	1.3
Cadets	-	-	-
Tctal	58.9	60.8	64.0

# AIR FORCE CIVILIAN MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (Direct and Indirect Hire End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 FY 198	FY 1982 2 Budget
Strategic	8.1	7.7	7.8
Offensive Strategic Forces	$\frac{8.1}{3.7}$	$\frac{7.7}{3.5}$	$\frac{7.8}{3.7}$
Defensive Strategic Forces	3.4	3.1	3.0
Strategic Control and Surveillance	1.0	1.0	1.1
Tactical/Mobility	<u> 26.7</u>	<u> 27.6</u>	28.6
Land Forces	-	-	_
Tactical Air Forces	14.1	14.6	15.7
Naval Forces		_	-
Mobility Forces	12.6	12.9	12.9
Auxiliary Activities	20.0 1.5	$-\frac{21.0}{1.7}$	21.1
Intelligence	1.5		$\frac{21.1}{1.8}$
Centrally Managed Communications	3.7	4.3	4.2
Research and Development	13.8	14.0	14.1
Geophysical Activities	1.0	1.1	1.1
Support Activities	189.5	<u> 187.6</u> 89.3	189.8
Base Operating Support	92.7	89.3	89.1
Medical Support	2.9	3.1	3.0
Personnel Support	1.3	1.4	1.4
Individual Training	5.1	5.3	5.2
Force Support Training	1.8	1.8	1.7
Central Logistics	68.1	69.0	71.6
Centralized Support Activities	ε.7	8.9	8.9
Management Headquarters	8.9	8.8	8.8
Federal Agency Support	*	*	*
Total	244.3	243.8	247.4

<sup>\*</sup> Fewer than 50 spaces.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### DEFENSE AGENCIES MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Introduction

This chapter describes changes to the manpower requirements of the defense agencies in the FY 1981 supplement and the FY 1982 amendment.

The revised manpower requirements of the agencies are shown in the table below. All military strengths displayed in this table and throughout the chapter are included in Service strengths in the preceding chapters.

### DEFENSE AGENCIES MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget	
Military	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	
Civilian	80.9	81.9	81.7	82.8	
TOTAL	88.8	89.8	88.7	90.8	

#### B. Changes in Manpower Requirements

Changes to the manpower requirements of the individual defense agencies are detailed below. Changes of fewer than fifty people that do not affect the end strengths of the agencies as given in the original FY 1982 Manpower Requirements Report are not discussed.

#### 1. Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)

### DCAA MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Criginal Budget		
Civilian	3.5	3.5	3,5	3.6	

The increase in FY 1982 supports selection of new major weapons systems and acceleration of systems currently in Research and Poveloprent or early production phases.

#### 2. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)

### DLA MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Eudget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget	
Military	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Civilian	46.6	47.6	46.6	47.6	
TOTAL	47.7	48.7	47.7	48.7	

Growth in DLA work loads in the prime mission areas necessitates the civilian increases. The increased end strength will be applied in processing unbudgeted work loads in contract administration and quality assurance, in correcting work load imbalances, and in improving the quality of support provided to customers.

#### 3. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)

## DMA MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Original Eudget	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Revised Budget	
Military	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Civilian	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	
TOTAL	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	

Civilian increases are for additional weapons systems support.

#### C. Manpower Requirements by DPPC

The following tables show the combined military and civilian requirements of the defense agencies, as revised.

# DEFENSE AGENCIES NILITARY $\frac{1}{}$ MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (End Strength in Thousands)

	ΓΥ 1980 Actual		TY 198. Ludget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces	<u>0.4</u> -	<u> </u>	0.4
Strategic Control and Surveillance	0.4	0.4	0.4
Land Forces Tactical Air Forces Naval Forces Mobility Forces		<del>-</del>	
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence	$\frac{3.2}{1.6}$	$\frac{3.4}{1.8}$	$\frac{3.4}{1.8}$
Centrally Managed Communications	0.9	1.0	1.0
Research and Development	0.2	0.2	0.2
Geophysical Activities	0.4	0.4	0.4
Support Activities	$-\frac{3.8}{0.1}$	$-\frac{4.1}{0.1}$	<u>4.1</u> 0.1
Base Operating Support			0.1
Medical Support	0.1 *	C.1 *	U.1 *
Personnel Support Individual Training	0.4	0.5	0.6
Force Support Training	-	-	-
Central Logistics	0.1	0.2	0.2
Centralized Support Activities	0.9	1.1	1.0
Management Headquarters	2.1	2.1	2.1
Federal Agency Support	-	_	-
Subtotal-Force Structure	7.4	7.9	8.0
Individuals Transients Patients, Prisoners, and Feldees Students, Trainees Cadets			
Total	7.4	7.9	8.0

<sup>1/</sup> Military strengths in agencies are also included in Scrvice tables. NSA is excluded due to security reasons.

<sup>\*</sup> Fewer than 50.

DEFENSE AGENCIES CIVILIAN  $^{1/}$  MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS (Direct and Indirect Hire End Strength in Thousands)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
	Actual	FY 1982	2 Budget
Strategic Offensive Strategic Forces Defensive Strategic Forces Strategic Control and Surveillance	0.5 - - 0.5	0.6 - 0.6	0.6 - - 0.6
Tactical/Mobility Land Forces Tactical Air Forces Naval Forces Mobility Forces		<u></u>	
Auxiliary Activities Intelligence Centrally Managed Communications Research and Development Geophysical Activities	-11.3	11.4	11.6
	2.4	2.4	2.5
	0.7	0.7	0.7
	0.2	0.2	0.2
	8.0	8.0	8.1
Support Activities  Base Operating Support  Medical Support  Personnel Support  Individual Training  Force Support Training  Central Logistics  Centralized Support Activities  Management Headquarters  Federal Agency Support	65.0	70.0	70.7
	5.9	5.9	5.9
	0.2	0.3	0.3
	9.7	11.1	11.6
	0.5	0.6	0.6
	-	-	-
	39.2	40.7	40.7
	5.6	7.3	7.4
	3.9	4.2	4.2
Tetal	76.8	81.9	82.8

<sup>1/</sup> MSA manpower is excluded due to security reasons.

